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## MONTANA LABOR MARKET

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MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY  
LIBRARYMonthly Review of  
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

## MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

## Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner

Chadwick H. Smith, Chairman

Paul R. McClure, Commissioner

Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-199.

SEPTEMBER, 1959

August Employment  
At Seasonal Peak

Wage earners on August payrolls of Montana's non-farm employers reached the climax during the month with 168,300 employed according to estimates at mid-month compiled by the Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. This was a rise of 1,200 over the final July employment figure after audit of records from 1,153 reporting establishments. The August average of non-agricultural employment for the nine years, 1950-58, is 165,600. Industrial employment during the past 10 years was highest in August, 1956, when 177,500 wage earners were on payrolls of industry and commerce. Traditionally, seasonal employment in Montana's diverse labor markets begins to rise with the coming of spring, builds steadily throughout the summer months, and attains the apex in August. Employment generally holds up well during September and October with only mild declines. From November through March adverse weather limits or completely halts many seasonal and outdoor endeavors, including construction, agriculture, tourism, and oil field activities. Employment in these fields and others vulnerable to seasonal and climatic pressures diminish and lay in hibernation until the awakening in April to begin another cycle.

## Gains Exceed Last Year

Employment gains in August over July exceed the rise for the comparable period in 1958 by 800 workers. In addition, 1,300 more were employed this August than during the same month in 1958. In contrast a deficit of 6,000 from August, 1957 to August, 1958 was largely the result of the start of economic troubles in the metal mining industry at mid 1957.

TREMORS SHAKE STATE LABOR MARKET  
AS STRIKE HALTS METAL MINING INDUSTRY

The August labor market picture was divided in two different parts. Seasonal labor demand, both in industry and agriculture, kept employment at high levels. Business along main streets was good. Service industries added 1,100 workers to its payrolls; increased volume at stores, cafes, service stations, and amusement centers brought a 200 rise in employment in the trade industries. Hundreds of new teachers were hired for the opening of the school year, lifting government employment at the state and local level 400 over July. The whirl of activity increased at logging camps and sawmills in the timbered areas of the state, providing work for 200 additional workers. Contract construction was in many shapes and forms changing the geography and landscapes of both town and country. A total of 14,400 workers were busy building roads and irrigation canals, multi-million dollar office buildings and shopping centers, military installations and radar facilities school and college structures, grain elevators, industrial plants and new homes. Railroad employment was up 200 giving added strength to track and maintenance crews. Oil exploration and drilling started to show signs of greater activity as the month ended. Agriculture also was a good part of the healthy picture with thousands of seasonal workers engaged in haying, and the grain, fruit, sweet corn and vegetable harvests.

There was also another side to the picture. It began on August 19 when the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers struck the mines and plants of the Anaconda Company. As the strike entered the fourth week, about 8,500 workers in Anaconda, Butte, Great Falls, and East Helena were idled as a result of the dispute. Prospect of early settlement appears uncertain at this time with no common denominator yet in sight for successful bargaining between two widely separated areas of thought. Continued idleness of this large segment of Montana workers could lead to further inactivity in the labor market and reduced job openings in other industries in the communities affected. About 5,500 members of the union involved are barred by law from the receipt of unemployment insurance benefits, placing a heavy demand on the public welfare assistance funds. More than 2,000 workers, other than members of the strike union idled by the dispute, have filed claims for unemployment compensation benefits. Weekly claim totals doubled from the week prior to the strike and are expected to climb weekly as the strike period lengthens.

As the month ended, a dark shadow also fell across the growing lumber industry. Approximately 500 workers were idled when a lumber mill near Missoula was struck on August 31 by the lumber and sawmill workers. The union demand is for a 9½ cent hourly increase, nearly double the 5 cent raise offered by the employer. Meeting with a federal mediator on September 15 was the first negotiating session since the strike began. The meeting ended in a climate of pessimism about the immediate success of the first bargaining. Rumblings of strike threats were also heard in the Thompson Falls and Kalispell areas.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING INDUSTRIES  
(per 100 employees)

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATE						SEPARATION RATE								
	Total			New Hire			Total			Quit			Layoff		
	1) Jul	2) Jun	Jul	Jul	Jun	Jul	Jul	Jun	Jul	Jul	Jun	Jul	Jul	Jun	Jul
	1959	1959	1958	1959	1959	1958	1959	1959	1958	1959	1959	1958	1959	1959	1958
3) All Manufacturing.....	4.8	9.4	2.4	4.2	7.6	2.0	3.6	5.1	2.6	2.1	2.4	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.7
Durable Goods.....	5.9	10.7	2.6	5.2	8.7	2.0	4.1	4.6	3.0	2.2	2.1	1.4	0.4	0.4	1.0
Primary Metal.....	2.9	7.8	0.5	1.8	6.4	0.1	3.6	5.1	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.1	*	0.1	0.4
3) Nondurable Goods.....	2.7	6.8	2.1	2.3	5.7	1.9	2.8	6.0	2.0	2.0	2.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.3
All Mining.....	6.2	6.4	3.6	2.6	3.6	1.3	5.2	6.3	10.0	3.3	3.2	2.9	0.8	1.7	6.3
Metal Mining.....	6.7	6.7	3.6	1.3	2.4	0.1	5.0	5.9	11.7	3.9	3.7	3.9	0.1	0.5	6.9

- 1) Preliminary rates based on all data available at publication time. 2) Figures previously revised on more complete returns.  
 3) Excludes sugar and canning industries. Total separations include discharges and miscellaneous separations.  
 1959 rates not strictly comparable with 1958 rates due to change in reporting form from which basic data are obtained.





## Along the Hiring Line— Field Summary Sept. 1

**ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg**—(246 jobseekers, 114 new; 143 men, 103 women). Metal mining strike idled approximately 3,000 smelter workers; additional 500 railroad employees laid off until settlement. Working forces in trade and service industries being trimmed for duration of strike. Layoffs in Philipsburg further depressed area economy. Some idled workers leaving for west coast states.

**BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Hysham, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup**—(1,132 jobseekers, 806 new; 718 men, 414 women). August building permits over two million dollars. Preliminary work begun on 1½ million dollar office building. Multi-million dollar shopping center to open October 1, another nearing completion, and one more in the planning stage. Estimated 75 new homes set for early construction. 130 employed on road and bridge construction with hiring for replacements only. Trade industries spurred by Fall sales. Railroad hiring slow. Grain harvest completed, sweet corn harvest in progress; sugar beet harvest to start late September.

**BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident**—(302 jobseekers, 317 new; 210 men, 92 women). Variety of commercial, residential, and college buildings under construction. Women's residence hall at state college completed; 400 unit men's dormitory under way. 35 new homes in various stages of construction. Logging, pulp, and sawmills on full scale operations. Labor supply and demand in balance.

**BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall**—(2,029 jobseekers, 229 new; 1,638 men, 391 women). About 3,400 workers in mining and craft classifications idled by metal mining strike on August 19. Some salaried employees of Anaconda Company furloughed or placed on part-time salary for duration. Loss of purchasing power affected trade and service with some worker layoffs occurring and more expected as the strike lengthens. Construction of ½ million dollar motor hotel begun. Labor supply doubled from last month.

**CUT BANK**—(87 jobseekers, 141 new; 55 men, 32 women). Good activity in construction and oil fields during month. Three road jobs current, one paving job completed. Work under way on new power station at radar base. Home building and remodeling strong force. Most skilled labor employed. Grain harvest 20 per cent completed with surplus labor and combines.

**DILLON**—(52 jobseekers, 87 new; 33 men, 19 women). High level of agricultural work included haying, grain harvest, irrigating, fencing, and summer fallowing. Potato harvest next month will create demand for additional workers. Commercial build-

## LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

Employment—	Aug. 1959	July 1959	Aug. 1958	Aug. Avg. 1950-58
Industrial Employment	168,300	167,100	167,000	165,600
New Job Applicants	4,514	4,115	3,925	3,078
Job Applicants, End of Month	7,777	7,792	8,772	3,708

Insured Unemployment, Week of	Sept. 4 1959	Aug. 7 1959	Sept. 5 1958	Avg. 1st Sept. Wk. 1955-59
New and Renewal Claims	1,159	340	698	555
Unemployed Weeks Filed	3,543	2,080	4,080	2,358
Total Unemployment Claims	4,702	2,420	4,778	2,711

ing and remodeling projects occupying most skilled craftsmen. Conversion to dial system terminated 22 telephone operators at end of month.

**GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Malta, Opheim**—(200 jobseekers, 265 new; 139 men, 61 women). Project activities at air base stepped up with 1,400 employed, a 140 increase over past two months. Base housing units in framing and sheeting stages to allow interior finishing during colder months. Home construction in city slow with 14 units under erection. Water survey problem retarding development of state land purchase for commercial use.

**GLENDALE, Circle, Wibaux**—(82 jobseekers, 119 new; 58 men, 24 women). Road construction, and building projects including Wibaux high school, three commercial structures in Glendive, city water plant, power line, and seven new homes kept most skilled labor employed. Shortage of waitresses and cafe help during the month. Migratory sugar beet workers left the area. Dry land grain crops poor.

**GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford**—(1,292 jobseekers, 738 new; 721 men, 571 women). Strong worker demand during the month indicated high level of activity in labor market. Trade industries provided most of job openings; increased volume seen for September. Good weather favored construction projects; some threatened by material shortages. 1,200 smelter workers idled by metal mining strike, several hundred others laid off as a result. Shortage of clerical workers in area remains. Farm hiring over last year as grain harvest advances.

**HAMILTON, Stevensville**—(163 jobseekers, 51 new; 90 men, 73 women). Food processing major hiring factor during the month. Pie cherry yields less than last year. Apple harvest in September will be lighter than usual; potato and sugar beet harvest scheduled for October. Construction activity limited. Some indication of better mining prospects.

**HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem**—(85 jobseekers, 97 new; 23 men, 62 women). Future employment outlook good with new hires chiefly for replacement of students return-

ing to classes. Waning tourist traffic affected trade and service industries. Construction of two micro-wave stations set for early start. Contract for \$200,000 radar control building let. Railroad employment slow. Sugar beet and potato harvests scheduled late September.

**HELENA, Boulder, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs**—(345 jobseekers, 161 new; 232 men, 113 women). Construction activity slowed during the month as some projects completed and contractors shifted crews between various jobs rather than new hiring. Metal mining strike idled approximately 100 East Helena smelter workers. Little or no hiring on highway overpass and valley irrigation projects. Farm labor demand diminishing.

**KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish**—(520 jobseekers, 322 new; 322 men, 198 women). Completion of sweet cherry harvest brought withdrawal of housewives and other marginal workers from labor market. High level of activity in lumber manufacturing. Contract construction and aluminum processing show higher employment totals over last year. Trade and service industries continue in good volume. Demand for agricultural workers will lessen during September; potato harvest to begin in October.

**LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett**—(55 jobseekers, 58 new; 33 men, 22 women). Most major industrial groups show more hiring activity over last year with trade, service, and construction providing most of the new job openings. Agricultural activity centered mostly in the grain harvest. Labor supply and demand remained equal during the month with no special problems.

**LIVINGSTON, Big Timber**—(78 jobseekers, 51 new; 36 men, 42 women). Lumbering employment rose with maximum activity in both the woods and at mills. Strong market demand and good prices auger well for the future. Experienced woodsmen and mill workers in demand. Contract construction, both highway and building, holding up well. Five railroad machinists laid off during month; yard gangs placed on track maintenance crews. Farm work diminishing.

## NINE YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1951	141.9	139.4	140.3	145.9	149.4	154.1	153.5	154.6	154.3	152.4	151.7	150.6	149.0
1952	140.5	140.7	143.0	149.7	154.8	159.9	159.5	161.2	160.4	157.9	156.0	154.9	153.2
1953	145.8	144.5	146.3	149.7	153.1	158.0	158.5	160.6	160.3	159.6	157.6	156.4	154.2
1954	146.7	145.5	147.2	151.1	155.7	161.6	164.1	165.4	154.8	153.9	158.2	155.7	155.0
1955	148.4	146.8	147.4	153.4	158.4	166.8	168.2	170.4	169.8	165.9	162.4	160.3	159.8
1956	154.3	152.1	154.2	160.7	167.0	175.0	175.7	177.5	176.9	173.6	167.9	165.2	166.7
1957	159.0	157.8	158.6	163.0	168.6	174.8	176.9	176.8	175.2	170.0	165.4	161.1	167.3
1958	151.9	149.0	149.2	153.6	159.0	164.5	165.0	167.0	165.0	162.0	160.0	157.8	158.7
1959	152.2	150.9	152.3	158.2	162.6	167.8	167.1	168.3*					

\*Preliminary estimate.



## Along the Hiring Line— Field Summary Sept. 1

**MLIES CITY, Baker, Ekalaka, Broadus, Jordan, Terry**—(98 jobseekers, 106 new; 64 men, 34 women). Labor market activity remained on par with last month. The number of building permits increased over last year, but dollar volume was less. A few construction projects retarded by steel shortages. Area economy looks good for next 60 days.

**MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior**—(535 jobseekers, 364 new; 344 men, 191 women). City building permits during July totaled \$397,000, more than five times the year ago figure. Work began on the six million dollar expansion program at the paper mill outside the city. Estimated four million feet of decked lumber destroyed by fire at local lumber company with no damage to the mill or effect on employment totals. Increased demand in lumbering created good demand for loggers during month.

**POLSON**—(141 jobseekers, 62 new; 107 men, 34 women). Continued expansion in lumbering and logging speak well for future well-being of community. Construction also on upswing with newspaper building, housing development, and super market employing 100 workers. Some sawmills also adding additional facilities and equipment.

**SHELBY**—(157 jobseekers, 219 new; 117 men, 40 women). Construction at good level despite steel shortages which hampered some projects. Highway interchange project continues on surfacing and overpass structure. Full crews employed on building repair projects after Main Street fire. Railroad extra gang hiring up; more scheduled for September. Stable employment in trade and service industries despite less tourist volume.

**SIDNEY**—(58 jobseekers, 79 new; 25 men, 33 women). Commercial building limited. Construction activity chiefly in new home building and roof repairing after hail damage. Paving of downtown alleys completed. Two future projects, totaling one million dollars, include new high school and city sewer system. Sugar beet refining expected to employ 300 seasonal workers in October. Harvest of dry land grain crops completed with below average yields.

**THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs**—(58 jobseekers, 45 new; 35 men, 23 women). Noxon Dam employment holds at 250; demand during the month chiefly for air tool operators on clean-up work. Highway bridge project thrown off balance due to steel shortage. Home building in good progress, along with facilities for Forest Service personnel. Logging and sawmill production keeps steady pace. Good demand for railroad section hands during month.

**WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey**—(62 jobseekers, 83 new; 36 men, 26 women). Construction limited to grain elevator erection, annexes to existing granaries and residential units. Some area projects completed including Flaxville school and highway paving. Post office buildings at Froid and Plentywood, and highway surfacing at Poplar among future projects. Oil field activity increased with four new wells being drilled. Some farm worker shortages during the month.

## ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Compiled in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Aug. 1959 (2)	July 1959 (3)	Aug. 1958	July '59 to Aug. '59	Aug. '58 to Aug. '59
<b>NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES</b>	168,300	167,100	167,000	1,200	1,300
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	20,800	20,800	21,400	00	-600
Durable goods.....	13,300	13,300	13,400	00	-100
Lumber and timber products.....	7,700	7,500	7,600	200	100
Primary metals.....	4,300	4,400	4,400	-100	-100
Other (4).....	1,300	1,400	1,400	-100	-100
Nondurable goods.....	7,500	7,500	8,000	00	-500
Food and kindred products.....	3,900	3,800	4,300	100	-400
Printing and publishing.....	1,700	1,800	1,700	-100	00
Petroleum refining.....	900	900	1,000	00	-100
Other (5).....	1,000	1,000	1,000	00	00
<b>Mining</b> .....	9,200	9,300	8,400	-100	800
Metal mining.....	5,800	5,900	4,900	-100	900
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic.....	700	700	700	00	00
Petroleum-natural gas production.....	2,700	2,700	2,800	00	-100
<b>Contract Construction</b> .....	14,400	14,800	13,700	-400	700
Contractors, building construction.....	4,400	4,400	3,900	00	500
Contractors, other than building.....	5,700	5,900	6,200	-200	-500
Contractors, special trade.....	4,300	4,500	3,600	-200	700
<b>Transportation and utilities</b> .....	20,500	20,500	19,500	00	1,000
Interstate railroads.....	10,200	10,000	10,000	200	200
Transportation except railroads.....	4,100	4,300	3,600	-200	500
Utilities including communication.....	6,200	6,200	5,900	00	300
<b>Trade</b> .....	39,400	39,200	39,600	200	-200
Wholesale trade.....	7,800	7,800	7,900	00	-100
Retail trade.....	31,600	31,400	31,700	200	-100
General merchandise and apparel.....	6,100	6,100	6,300	00	-200
Food stores.....	4,600	4,700	4,400	-100	200
Eating and drinking establishments.....	8,300	8,200	8,400	100	-100
Automotive and filling stations.....	6,400	6,200	6,300	200	100
Retail trade not elsewhere classified.....	6,200	6,200	6,300	00	-100
<b>Finance, insurance and real estate</b> .....	6,000	6,000	5,900	00	100
<b>Services and miscellaneous</b> .....	22,400	21,300	22,900	1,100	-500
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.....	3,700	3,400	4,200	300	-500
Personal services.....	2,200	2,100	2,200	100	00
Other (6).....	16,500	15,800	16,500	700	00
<b>Government</b> .....	35,600	35,200	35,600	400	00
Federal.....	10,200	10,200	10,000	00	200
State and local.....	25,400	25,000	25,600	400	-200
<b>Great Falls Area (Cascade County)</b> .....	19,500	19,400	19,700	100	-200
Manufacturing.....	3,100	3,100	3,100	00	00
Contract construction.....	1,900	2,100	2,100	-200	-200
Transportation and utilities.....	2,300	2,200	2,300	100	00
Trade, wholesale and retail.....	5,800	5,600	5,600	200	200
Services and miscellaneous (7).....	4,100	4,100	3,900	00	200
Government.....	2,300	2,300	2,700	00	-400

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.

(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from samples of 844 selected Montana establishments.

(3) Figures previously released have been revised on return from 1,153 such establishments.

(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.

(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.

(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, non-profit membership organizations and businesses not otherwise classified.

(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, real estate and mining.

## COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET ACTIVITIES IN AUGUST, 1959 AND AUGUST, 1958

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placement								U.I. Claims Wk. 9-5	
	Aug. 1959		Aug. 1958		Aug. 1959		Aug. 1958		Aug. 1959				Aug. 1958				1959	1958
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.		
Anaconda.....	114	22	126	21	246	56	329	70	45	55	100	33	90	30	120	32	860	275
Billings.....	806	211	673	241	1,132	254	1,002	304	520	1,431	1,951	579	414	1,231	1,645	212	404	619
Bozeman.....	317	100	237	94	302	92	426	145	225	198	423	153	226	224	450	147	25	60
Butte.....	229	52	411	139	2,029	569	2,211	682	116	78	194	37	49	83	132	20	1,636	1,520
Cut Bank.....	141	64	137	77	87	23	157	54	65	136	201	84	58	164	222	91	58	73
Dillon.....	87	42	97	47	52	15	65	19	34	278	312	162	33	241	274	145	27	31
Glasgow.....	265	82	153	44	200	36	235	55	302	438	740	170	265	388	653	144	27	54
Glendive.....	119	24	87	28	82	16	90	31	149	339	488	60	103	212	315	66	3	39
Great Falls.....	738	210	346	102	1,292	280	714	195	703	1,463	2,166	343	492	1,194	1,686	364	575	405
Hamilton.....	51	11	56	14	163	30	209	50	71	482	553	24	40	520	560	16	72	57
Havre.....	97	30	111	30	85	13	99	19	165	840	1,005	502	130	583	713	371	68	89
Helena.....	161	43	198	69	345	103	494	185	282	80	362	172	130	81	211	85	147	193
Kalispell.....	322	94	213	52	520	87	770	170	545	37	582	125	518	20	538	163	208	398
Lewistown.....	58	12	86	28	55	7	75	9	98	455	553	166	64	392	456	173	18	45
Livingston.....	51	10	71	24	78	10	125	35	88	64	152	68	92	32	124	62	53	77
Miles City.....	106	30	109	32	98	18	101	18	104	317	421	48	96	115	211	81	34	73
Missoula.....	364	110	326	105	535	130	784	191	273	182	455	167	165	108	273	114	285	416
Polson.....	62	17	66	17	141	38	183	60	228	614	842	186	32	228	260	82	109	105
Shelby.....	219	84	239	69	157	107	300	85	106	387	493	105	78	270	348	105	25	65
Sidney.....	79	31	48	23	58	5	97	16	65	51	116	32	64	78	142	29	3	37
Thomp. Falls.....	45	14	64	22	58	10	148	35	79	2	81	32	71	1	72	24	30	68
Wolf Point.....	83	11	71	19	62	8	158	44	57	125	182	44	35	124	159	32	35	79
TOTALS.....	4,514	1,304	3,925	1,297	7,777	1,907	8,772	2,472	4,320	8,052	12,372	3,292	3,245	6,319	9,564	2,558	4,702	4,778

\*Include 59 claims of the Federal Employees UC Program, 111 same a year ago.

## AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)  
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. (1) 1959	July (2) 1959	Aug. 1958	Aug. (1) 1959	July (2) 1959	Aug. 1958	Aug. (1) 1959	July (2) 1959	Aug. 1958
All Manufacturing.....	\$92.30	\$92.02	\$92.00	38.3	38.5	40.0	2.41	2.39	2.30
Durable goods.....	91.87	90.86	92.52	38.6	38.5	40.4	2.38	2.36	2.29
Primary metals.....	93.03	93.03	89.92	38.6	38.6	38.1	2.41	2.41	2.36
Nondurable goods.....	93.00	94.22	90.48	37.5	38.3	39.0	2.48	2.46	2.32
Food and kindred products.....	81.93	82.41	80.34	39.2	40.2	41.2	2.09	2.05	1.95
All Mining.....	102.91	100.58	101.02	40.2	39.6	40.9	2.56	2.54	2.47
Metal mining.....	97.78	97.78	95.13	37.9	37.9	37.9	2.58	2.58	2.51
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.).....	100.88	98.23	94.92	38.1	38.8	39.4	2.22	2.22	2.11
Transportation (except railroads).....	123.29	114.61	112.81						
Utilities and communication.....	84.58	86.14	83.13						

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.

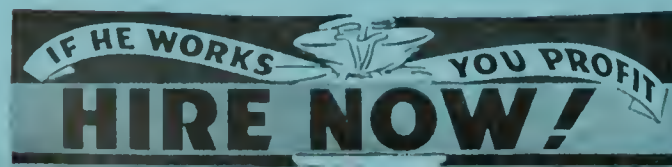
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